

State government officials, and low-income constituents to meet with congressional offices to educate Congress about the LIHEAP program and make the case for greater funding. I commend the organizers and participants of today's Washington Action Day for LIHEAP, and I urge my colleagues to support and fully fund the LIHEAP program. By supporting this important program, we are supporting hard-working American families. It is the right thing to do.

#### DARFUR

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, In reflection of the New Year, I have thought about what I wanted my New Year's resolution to be. I had a wonderful holiday that I was fortunate to spend with my family, and I thought about those in the world who did not have that same opportunity. World peace is our ambition, but, today I want to speak about our hope for the people of Darfur, Sudan.

I rise to add my voice, and that of my constituency, on the crisis in Darfur. Everyday I hear from Arkansans concerned about the escalating chaos and destruction happening in Darfur. Whether it is through church groups, schools, the newspaper, Internet, or the television, the reports from Darfur are shocking and disturbing. Darfur, Sudan, is 7,117 miles away from Little Rock, AR, but it is not removed from the thoughts and prayers of our citizens.

The statistics on this crisis are heartbreaking. It has been estimated that between 200,000 and 400,000 people have been killed and thousands of women have been raped. Over 2 million people have been displaced. Their lives have been completely uprooted, and their only chance of survival is refugee camps. These makeshift camps provide little shelter and are subjected to raids by armed militias. Aid workers and organizations have recently pulled out of the region due to safety concerns, and the conflict is spreading to neighboring countries, destabilizing governments that may be ill-equipped to integrate an influx of refugees. Moreover, the Sudanese government has restricted media and diplomatic access to the region.

While the United States has taken considerable actions to support an end to the horrible violence in Darfur, the situation continues to deteriorate. Darfur is the world's crisis, and we must do more to ensure that an effective peacekeeping force is in place to stem the escalating rape, murder, and destruction.

I am hopeful that the United Nations' most recent effort will work. I am encouraged that so many humanitarian organizations have worked tirelessly to find a resolution to this matter. It is my wish that peace and stability will come to Darfur in 2007.

The people of Darfur have been deprived of the most basic of human lib-

erties: the right to live in peace. It is our responsibility as U.S. Senators, as Americans, and as humanitarians to do all that we can to bring about an end to this world crisis.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### USC-RIVERSIDE CITRUS RESEARCH CENTER

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing 100 years of groundbreaking research and education at the University of California Riverside's Citrus Research Center—Agricultural Experiment Station. This year, the university celebrates a century of improving our Nation's agriculture, environment, and natural resources.

The idea behind the creation of a citrus experiment center began with the pioneering work of Riverside citrus grower John Henry Reed, who first proposed the idea in 1900. At the time Riverside was the hub of a rapidly expanding citrus industry, in part because refrigeration made nationwide shipments possible. His proposal became a reality in 1905 when the California Legislature passed a measure authorizing the establishment of the Citrus Experiment Station in Riverside. By 1907, the Citrus Experiment Station became an open branch of the Statewide Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of California.

From that time on, the Citrus Experiment Station continued to grow and develop, to become one of California's premier agricultural research institutions. In 1914, the station maintained a staff of 18 with an annual budget of \$60,000. Over the next 40 years, the Experiment Station's research area grew from 30 acres to almost 1,000 acres, and staff grew to 265.

During that time, Leon D. Bachelor, as director, worked to initiate many of the long-term fertilizer experiments and worked to ensure the strength of the walnut industry through disease research. During his tenure, shipping and processing of produce was vastly improved, and improvements were implemented in citrus rootstocks, disease resistance, and fruit quality.

While this was taking place, facilities and physical plant construction continued to increase as more research stations and research buildings were being built. In 1954 Weber Hall was constructed, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Boyden Entomological Laboratory was built in 1961, and research property increased to 1,100 acres. There were also advances in research focus, beginning in 1955 with the arrival of a vegetable crops group from UC Davis. During the next year, the Department of Nematology and the Biometrical Laboratory were established. Work also came from UCLA focusing on entomology and plant pathology on ornamentals.

Just after this, the Air Pollution Research Center was established on the

UC Riverside campus, and agronomists from Davis were welcomed to join in the research efforts. A Dry Lands Research Institute was added in 1963, and in the year following, the UC Riverside campus added a Department of Agricultural Engineering. The year after this, the Department of Agronomy accepted further work from UCLA on turf grasses.

With the expansion of research into all of these areas, it became clear that the university did not simply research citrus, and the Citrus Experiment Station was appropriately renamed the Citrus Research Center and Agricultural Experiment Station, CRC-AES, in 1961. A full college devoted to this research effort was added in 1974, establishing the College of Natural and Agricultural Sciences.

Today, UC Riverside agricultural and natural science researchers pave the way for many of our Nation's important scientific advances. Studies in plant sciences and environmental and natural resources continue to improve the quality of life for our Nation and our planet. As the Citrus Research Center—Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of California, Riverside celebrates its centennial, I applaud the tremendous efforts and advances and look forward to another century of progress.●

##### TRIBUTE TO 2006 KENTUCKY DERBY WINNER BARBARO

• Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, today I wish to pay tribute to the life of Barbaro, the 2006 Kentucky Derby Champion. He was an inspirational survivor and was beloved by the State of Kentucky. Barbaro's motivational rise to the top of horse racing history and relentless fight for his life against all odds, serves as a shining example of strength and courage to us all.

Barbaro first entered this world on April 29, 2003, when he was foaled in Nicholasville, KY, at Springmint Farm. He is the son of the great champion racehorse Dynaformer and was destined to be a champion from the beginning.

Barbaro was always a favorite of the crowd, but it was his performance at the Kentucky Derby, May 6, 2006, that would make him a legend. He ended up winning the Derby with a lead of seven lengths, which was the largest margin of victory since 1946. Because of this spectacular race, many people believed Barbaro was destined for greatness in the horse racing industry and favored him to go on to win the Triple Crown of Thoroughbred Racing.

Later that same year, Barbaro ran the Preakness Stakes on May 20, 2006, as the crowd favorite. After an initial false start through the starting gate and signs of distress early on in the race, it was clear that Barbaro had sustained a severe injury. Laboratory tests showed that he had fractured three bones in and around his ankle and right hind leg. This resulted in immediate surgery and many subsequent

surgeries. A last effort was made by doctors to save Barbaro, but their continued efforts proved to be unsuccessful and caused his current ailments to spread farther through his body. Although he kept fighting to recover, it was clear to everyone that he was in monumental pain. On January 29, 2007, Barbaro's owners decided that his pain was too much to handle and he was laid to rest.

Barbaro had a unique, motivational quality that made him the object of care and affection from the public in a way that few animals before him have ever experienced. He will be terribly missed but never forgotten. Barbaro was a champion, a fighter, and a true inspiration to the entire State of Kentucky.●

#### TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN BRIAN GLACKIN

● Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to congratulate CAPT Brian Glackin upon the completion of his career of service in the U.S. Navy. Throughout his 23 year military career, Captain Glackin served with distinction and dedication.

A native of Lansdale, PA, Captain Glackin received a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from Villanova University prior to being commissioned as an Ensign in 1984.

During his career he accumulated over 4,000 hours of flight time, including over 400 hours of combat time in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the former Republic of Yugoslavia. He has over 900 carrier arrested landings; and even more impressive over 300 of these took place at night. Captain Glackin completed seven deployments while serving on the aircraft carriers USS *Ranger*, USS *Roosevelt*, USS *Independence*, and USS *Enterprise*. He completed two overseas tours, including a tour forward deployed with the U.S. Navy's Seventh Fleet in Japan. He commanded a squadron of EA-6B Prowlers aboard USS *Enterprise* in the fight against the Taliban in Afghanistan following the horrific attacks of September 11.

Captain Glackin's family and shipmates can be proud of his distinguished service. His wife Maureen and their two children, Ann and Owen, also deserve praise for the sacrifices they made in support of Captain Glackin's naval career. As he departs the Pentagon to his second career, I call upon my colleagues to wish Brian and his family every success, and the traditional Navy "fair winds and following seas."●

#### HONORING MARVIN FARBMAN

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, today I honor a dedicated public servant, Marvin Farberman, who is retiring after 30 years of tireless work at Connecticut Legal Services, CLS, on behalf of the people of Connecticut.

Mr. Farberman came to Connecticut Legal Services in 1977 with an impressive academic record. He received his

undergraduate degree in biology at Boston University, his M.A. in Philosophy from the University of Western Ontario, and finally his law degree at the University of Connecticut, where he graduated with honors. Connecticut Legal Services hired him as a staff attorney, where he quickly took on more than 100 client cases per year, serving as counsel for low-income Connecticut families.

Over the past 30 years, Marvin Farberman worked tirelessly to provide better housing for low-income residents of Connecticut. Only a year after joining the staff of Connecticut Legal Services, he created Equity in Housing, a ground-breaking housing cooperative that continues serving low-income households today. Within 2 years, Mr. Farberman was promoted to the position of managing attorney of the Middletown office of Connecticut Legal Services.

During his years as managing attorney, Mr. Farberman continued to lead the fight for low-income housing improvements both in and out of the courtroom. He served as lead counsel in several influential court cases, including *Korsko v. Harris*, which stopped the conversion of a federally-subsidized 200-unit housing project into private condominiums with no assistance for low-income residents, *Nelson v. Heintz*, a successful lawsuit against the City of Bridgeport to obtain more reasonable shelter payment levels for low-income citizens, and *Father Panik Village Tenants Assoc. v. Cisneros*, which obtained a preliminary court settlement requiring the Bridgeport Housing Authority to replace more than 1,000 demolished public housing units.

Mr. Farberman's dedication and continued success in court was matched by the success of his other efforts to improve the community. In 1985, he led the effort to create the Middlesex Red Cross homeless shelter, the first apartment-based family shelter in Connecticut. He also organized a local coalition to renovate Arriwani Hotel, a single room flophouse, into a nonprofit apartment building with support services for residents.

When he was promoted to executive director of CLS in 1995, Mr. Farberman successfully guided the agency in the establishment of an operating plan to begin rebuilding its service capacity. Over his tenure as executive director, Connecticut Legal Services handled approximately 50,000 client cases, improving the lives of countless Connecticut residents and the communities where they live.

Millions of Americans live in poverty, and many must depend on people like Marvin Farberman to fight for their basic needs in court. Mr. Farberman has dedicated his life to improving the lives of low-income families, and his influence can be seen throughout Connecticut. For his dedicated service, Connecticut, and indeed, the whole nation owe him a tremendous debt of gratitude.

On February 8, a dinner will be held in honor of Marvin Farberman's many contributions to Connecticut Legal Services and the field of legal representation for low-income families. This dinner will be a wonderful tribute to Marvin's dedication to serving underprivileged residents of Connecticut.

Once again, I extend my deep thanks to Marvin Farberman for his long legacy of service to his community, to the people of Connecticut, and to our Nation. I wish to congratulate him, his wife Evelyn, and his sons Daniel and Herschel on this wonderful occasion, and I wish him well as he embarks on this new chapter in his life.●

#### RICHARD M. SHAPIRO

● Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I express my gratitude and thanks to Richard M. Shapiro for his many years of service to the Members and staff of the Congress. I and other Members honor him for his dedication to this great institution, his tireless work on its behalf, and the countless ways in which he has helped us serve the public over nearly three decades, including almost two decades as executive director of the Congressional Management Foundation.

Mr. Shapiro began his impressive career in 1978 here in the Senate, when he was a staff investigator at the former Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. After receiving a master's degree in public policy from Princeton University, Mr. Shapiro returned to Congress as the staff director for the former House Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee on Investigations and later became staff director at the House Small Business Subcommittee on Regulations and Business Opportunities. In those positions, he continued to learn Congress inside and out, especially the importance of good management in the formation of effective teams and the unique challenges facing managers in Congress. This experience led him to become deputy executive director of the Congressional Management Foundation in 1988, and just 1 year later he became executive director.

During his years at CMF, Rick has undertaken numerous strategies with just one goal—helping Congress do the public's business more efficiently and effectively. His efforts as a management consultant have involved countless office retreats, staff surveys, individual assessments, and strategic planning sessions. Rick has also delivered dozens of training programs to address the needs of legislative and support staff. He has also authored and coauthored several books including the biannual "House and Senate Staff Salary Survey, Frontline Management, and Setting Course; A Congressional Management Guide" which has proved to be an invaluable guide for hundreds of new Members as they arrive in Congress. Rick has also undertaken a wide